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Pestage to Fereign Countries added

Seaboard Protection Pays.

Whatever the result of the controversy with Chili, it has taught the value of a navy

and of coast defence. Seven years ago, when Mr. TILDEN wrote his famous letter to Mr. Carlisle on this subject, our seaboard was at the mercy of even a second-class maritime power. Not one modern gun was mounted in our forts. The foundation of our new navy had been laid, but coast protection was untouched. Had not Mr. TILDEN'S counsel been heeded, we should to-day find our diplomacy hampered and our action paralyzed in dealing with a little nation like Chili, from the defencelessness of our own harbors.

As It is, this work of coast defence is only begun. Long delays occurred through doubts as to the best methods of obtaining heavy ordnance; and then in the fitting up of a gun factory, the procuring of suitable steel ingots, and the making of contracts for the supply of guns and mortars by private manufacture. Still, even the degree of preparation seen to-day is of great value. A few powerful breech-loading rifles are available at New York and San Francisco, the principal one at the former point being the big 12-inch gun mounted at Sandy Hook. Of 12-inch mortars the supply is more abundant, and these can be hurried forward. In submarine mines the work of coast defence has been particularly advanced, and both San Francisco and New York could be adequately

supplied with them. The navy is a powerful adjunct of coast defence, and the fine fleet of modern ships now existing, armed with high-power 8-inch and 6-inch rifles, is a protection to home ports as well as a danger to any enemy. The Miantonomoh and the singleturret monitors come into play, while San Francisco will soon be made secure by the Monterey, now about to receive its steel armor. Of its powerful battery, two 10-inch guns and one 12-inch are now ready. and the remaining 12-inch gun can be forwarded in a few days. It would be folly on the part of Chili, with our array of war ships now in the Pacific and hurrying thither, to attempt operations against San Francisco. She would have more than she could do to protect her own coast, not only in the neighborhood of Valparaiso but in the nitrate region around Iquique. With Chili's enormous coast line, containing points that absolutely require defence more than 800 miles apart, and the Straits of Magellan also to guard, she has little spare force for aggressive operations.

The main point to note is the feeling of security given to our own country by the mere rudiments of coast protection thus far furnished. With that comes the thought that these would be of very little consequence should the current trouble have been with a power like England instead of Congress should take the present lesson to heart in its legislation for the forts and the fleet.

The Grounds of Chillan Bravado.

It is natural that many newspapers on the Continent of Europe, with the defective information at their command, should take an erroneous view of the Chilian imbroglio. They reason thus: Here is a petty and poor State, containing at the utmost 3,000,-000 inhabitants, defying the resentment of an imperial republic possessing limitless resources and a population of 65,000,000 souls. To them such a phenomenon appears wrongdoing, and, conscious of its innocence, declines to humiliate itself by an apology which the facts do not call for.

The attitude of Chili does indeed seem at first sight incredibly ridiculous except on the assumption of conscious innocence: and to reconcile it with the deliberate wrongdoing of which she has undoubtedly been guilty, requires a knowledge of the state of public opinion in Valparaiso and Santiago as well as of the agencies and conditions which have created it. The contempt and detestation with which we are popularly regarded by the Chilians cannot be accounted for on the ground that, being isolated physically and morally from the rest of the world, they are steeped in ignorance and prejudice as regards all foreign peoples. It is not true that they are ill-informed about England, Germany, or France, or that they regard the natives of any of those countries with aversion. If, in the case of the United States, they evince both iguorance and rancor, this is due to several causes, for some of which we are ourselve responsible, while others should be looked for in the self-interest and jealousy of English and German traders who have hitherto monopolized the greater part of Chili's foreign trade. That the mass of the inhab-Itants of Valparaiso know next to nothing about the great American republic while they know a good deal about England and Germany, is due primarily to the fact that they seldom see an American citizen. The English and German resident traders outnumber the American at least ten to one, and still greater is the disproportion among the casual sojourners who pass a few weeks ashore while vessels are unloading and loading. Not only has there been nothing tu our commercial relations to direct the attention of the Chilians to the magnitude of our resources, but, having allowed our any to collapse after the civil war, we have until lately shown them no concrete proofs of our real power in the shape of armored vessels of a high class. Our own failure to cultivate trade with their country and the Insignificance of our naval demonstrations would, taken by themselves, suffice to explain why the Chilians so strangely underrate our capacity of self-vindication

It is, however, through the efforts of interested foreign residents that what might have remained passive indifference has been converted into active dislike. Since the adoption of the reciprocity programme by our Government, and especially since its application to Brazil, the British and German traders living at Valparaiso have perceived that their monopoly of Chilian commerce was seriously threatened. They foresaw that a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Chili could only be averted by stirring up so much animosity against us among the masses of the Chilian population as would coerce the Santiago Government into adopting the same unfriendly attitude The drift of events subserved their purpose for BALMACEDA, who favored a reciprocity policy, was overthrown; while the Itata case the rupture of the cable by which the nitrate

district communicated with Europe, and some minor incidents had embittered the successful Congressionalists against the United States. The situation being thus rendered propitious, the English and German traders at Valparaiso proceeded to make the most of it, first, by sending a tissue of misstatements to the London Times and Continental newspapers, and secondly, by assuring the Chilians that in any dispute with the United States they could count on the support of English and German trouclads. Having an exaggerated conception of the importance of their own foreign trade, and a ludicrously inadequate notion of that of the American Union, the Chilians were actually convinced that the United Kingdom and the German empire would face the tremendous sacrifices incident to non-intercourse with the United States for the sake of shielding a petty South American republic from the consequences of its own wrongdoing. It is this absurd conviction which accounts for the stiffnacked refusal of the Santiago Government to make any reparation or apology for the murder of seamen wearing the American uniform and under the protection of the American flag.

We have no doubt that Seffor MONTT, the Chilian Minister at Washington, is an enlightened man, and that since his arrival among us he has learned many things which he would gladly bring to the knowledge of his distant countrymen. He has doubtless learned, for instance, how incomparably the British and German goods exported to this country exceed in volume and value those exported to Chill, and he is in a position to see what a stupendous act of folly it would be for Great Britain and Germany to sacrifice the former customer in order to please the latter. He has also, of course, discovered to how large an extent Great Britain is de pendent on this country for breadstuffs, and that, in view of the fallure of the Russian harvests, a war with the United States would mean starvation to a large part of the British population. Senor Montr must likewise knows that the German empire has lately concluded a reciprocity treaty with the United States, thereby indicating in the clearest way how high a price it sets on the maintenance of friendly relations with this country. To the Chilian Minister it must, therefore, be evident that the notion that Chili would be backed by England and Gormany in refusing to satisfy our reasonable demands is the wildest delusion. He must see that in the contest which she has foolishly provoked, his feeble country will be left to struggle single-handed against overwhelming odds. As a patriot, he must deplore the misplaced confidence of his countrymen in European assistance, and he must view with indignation the course pursued by the British and German traders at Valparaiso whose mendacious assurances have brought unlucky Chili to the verge of a ruinous war.

Club Life in New York.

A new club for this city has been incorporated at Albany under the name of the University Athletic Club. It is an offshoot of the University Club, a very sturdy and prosperous association, whose rapidity of growth has been remarkable in the history of New York clubs, even at this period of their extraordinary development.

The incorporators of the new club are all members of the University Club, and they disavow any purpose of entering into competition with it, though they have fixed upon a much lower scale of admission fees and annual dues. Even if such rivalry was attempted, the experience of all the wellestablished clubs of the town indicates that the present organization could afford to be careless of it.

The formation of the Knickerbocker Club. and, more recently, of the Metropolitan Club, has not interfered with the growth of the Union, though both of them were organized from its membership. Its list of applicants eagerly awaiting admission is as large as ever, we believe, and it is now far larger and grander club house. The and ready to give battle. The date to be inexplicable except upon the theory that prosperity of the Century Club has in- selected, whenever it may be, will not be too programme of action. Its platform of princireased rather than diminished since the ranks, and although the Authors', the Players', and other clubs appealing largely to men of the same or kindred tastes have sprung into vigorous life within recent years. Two great ath letic clubs, the New York and the Manhattan, are maintaining a healthy existence at not a very great remove from each other. though the Racquet Club has gone into a new and imposing structure in the same vicinity. The Manhattan took a venturesome step in leasing the costly and spacious STEWART house, at the corner of the Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, but the sagacity of its managers has been shown in a subsequent prosperity corresponding to its increase in expenses. Yet on the next

corner the New York Club is maintained successfully. During the period in which these changes and developments have occurred, clubs of all sorts have multiplied in the town. They have been established by the Roman Catholies and by different denominations of Protestants. Eating clubs for both professional and business men have been formed much expense. Many Democratic and Republican clubs have been started without affecting the prosperity of the Manhattar and the Union League, except to add to it by serving as nurseries for them. The vast increase of the Jewish population and their growth in wealth have caused the starting of Hebrew clubs remarkable for the ele gance of their houses, though the barriers of prejudice against the admission of Jews of cultivation to clubs not composed specifi cally of their own race are not now as strong as they have been.

The new clubs seem to be prospering almost invariably, and yet the lists of applicants for membership in the old show no diminution. The new are therefore of the nature of colonies established to provide for those who are crowded out of the old by the limitations of their membership. The University Athletic Club, for instance, expects to fill its roll with the overflow from the parent organization, the younger college graduates who are impatiently waiting fo admission into club life, a sort of existence which in these days they seem to crave as a necessity, or as a distinction due to their merits. Membership in a club, moreover may be of practical advantage to very many young men, if not a means of actual economy Though they can afford cheap and humble lodgings only, the club offers them a luxurious home wherein they can get wellcooked meals at moderate prices, and at which they can have their addresses and enjoy congenial companionship and extend the range of their acquaintance. This undoubtedly is the explanation of the great development of the club during recent years

as a feature of the social life of New York. The wonderful growth of the popular interest in athletic sports, which has occurred simultaneously, has also made community of tastes with regard to them a sentimen to which a new club can appeal most suc- its influence in keeping the people practi-

cessfully, so far as young men are concerned. This is particularly the case if it be a club for college graduates specifically; and hence the organizers of the University Athletic Club have good reason for the confidence they express as to its future. Their plan is to secure the building formerly occupied by the Racquet Club, at the con per of the Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a structure well adapted for their purposes and eligibly situated. The opportunity of obtaining such a place is tempt ing at this time, when the increase in the number of clubs and the enlargement of the old-established ones are having a perceptible influence in raising the prices

of property specially suitable for their use. These sites are few comparatively, for, of course, a large block of land is requisite, and usually it must be on a northwestern corner of a handsome avenue. The Union Club has been searching long for such a piece of property on the Fifth avenue for its new house, but it has not yet been able to buy the site at even the high

A movement for starting still another athletic club has been under consideration among the alumni of Columbia College, the membership of the club to be confined to graduates of that institution only, and the more advanced undergraduates to enjoy the privileges of the gymnasium. As the Columbia alumni are numerous in New York, the opportunity for the establishment of an association so limited seems favorable, even after the University Athletic Club has entered into the field fo the benefit of college graduates more generally, and although, besides the Racquet Club, there are already two athletic clubs in this city, with a membership aggregating several thousands.

price it is willing to pay.

The Democratic Committee To-day.

The Democratic National Committee meets in Washington to-day, one month earlier than in 1888, when it assembled on WASHINGTON'S birthday. The committee then was in session for two days. On the first day it determined the date of the Convention; on the second it fixed the place.

The original proposition as to the time of holding the Convention was made by Senator GORMAN for July 3. On a vote, the date proposed by the Maryland Senator received the support of the representatives of twenty-eight States or Territories, while May 22 had the support of ten, and June 5 of nine. On the second ballot those who favored a very early Convention in May changed their votes to June, and that month was determined upon.

That matter disposed of the Hon. S. S. Cox presented, for the consideration of the representatives assembled. a communication from the business men of New York city favoring the selection of this town as the place for the Convention. This was the result of the vote: San Francisco, 15: St. Louis, 14: Chicago, 13: New York, 2, and Cincinnati, 1. Eleven ballots were taken, without substantial change, except that New York city was excluded from consideration. On the eleventh ballot San Francisco had gained two supporters and Chicago had gained two, while St. Louis and Cincinnati retained only the support which they had received at the outset. At the session of the second day two ineffectual ballots were taken, and then the supporters of San Francisco and St. Louis combined their votes in favor of St. Louis. On the fourteenth and decisive ballot St. Louis obtained thirty-two votes out of the fortyseven cast, and was therefore chosen.

The representatives of various cities are in Washington to-day to present the claims of their respective towns. It is a fact worthy of note that the number of eligible cities competing for the honor has greatly increased, so rapid has been the rise of cities of secondary importance into the ranks of the first class.

But another fact is still more noteworthy. Such is the harmony, strength, and vigor and confidence of the Democracy of the land, that in every city possible to be conmeditating removal and the building of a sidered, the party is on a fighting footing early for the Democrats to inaugurate, or University was established within its too late for them to prosecute, with a popular leader and under a genuine Democratic standard, their winning fight in 1892.

Although such a recognition of past loyalty and allegiance, and of the surety of future support for Democratic candidates, is not needed, the selection of New York city as the place for holding the Convention would be regarded here as a gracious and timely choice. Adelegation of prominent Democrats now in Washington for that purpose will present the advantages of New York to those from other States with the accents of eloquence, the lips of oratory, and, we hope, the tongues of persuasion.

The Annual Attack on the Jury System.

Mr. WILLIAM SULZER, member of Assembly from the Fourteenth district of this city, has introduced into the Legislature a bill to injure the system of trial by jury. This is not its title, but such will be its inevitable effect.

The measure provides for exempting from jury duty the cashier, the chief assistant eashier, the teller, and the assistant down town, and are conducted on a scale of | teller of a national or State bank," and the persons habitually performing a like function in a savings bank."

There are already at least fourteen classe of persons who are exempted by statute rom performing jury duty in the city of New York. Every addition to the list decreases the number of competent jurors and impairs the efficiency and successful administration of the system of trial by jury. There is no good or valid reason why these bank officers should be embraced in the list of exemptions. They ought to share their part of the public burdens in common with other business men. The courts possess the power to regulate the time of service so as to accommodate the convenience of the juror; but it is only in exceptional cases that a man's occupation is of such a character as to entitle him to be relieved from jury duty sitogether.

There is nothing in the argument that it is inconvenient to a national bank or a State bank or a savings bank to be without the services of its cashier, its chief assistant cash ier, its teller, or its assistant teller for a week or so. These officers are all allowed to take vacations. The importance of their duties does not prevent their absence for a certain season of recreation every year; and there is no practical difficulty, or none at least which ought not to be readily overcome, in the way of dispensing with their services in the bank for a short period in order that they may discharge the higher duty which they owe to the public, to serve as jurymen. On the day when Mr. SULZER introduced this objectionable bill, an instructive ad dress was delivered before the State Bar Association at Albany by Mr. MELVILLE M. Bigglow of Boston, a well-known lawyer and writer of legal text books. In the course of his remarks Mr. BIGELOW emphasized the importance of the jury system in one respect which is often overlooked

cally acquainted with the system of laws under which they live, by compelling them to participate directly in the actual administration of those laws. We quote his remarks on this point:

"The jury system itself, many are ready to say, has survived its usefulness; whatever it may have been, now it is an evil possibly. But there is another side to the question. Before you abolish the jury in civil cases—no one, I suppose, would aboiled it is eriminal cases—mark well the business you have in hand. That the people should respect and honor the lawis a vital thing with every nation, especially with one of republican government. Cut the people off from direct participation in the administration of the law and you cut them of largely from contact with it. So man can have any great interest in that with which be has no

The obvious advantage arising out of a system under which every citizen is liable to be called upon himself to act, for the time being, as an administrator of the law, is greatly lessened by every enactment which relieves any class of persons from their liability to do jury duty.

Stuffing.

One of the most remarkable specimens on record of Mugwump reasoning from election statistics is furnished by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times. It is worth putting in our museum. It is a gem:

"Among those who are engaged in this work [preventing the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND; there is not one who could be elected President; there is not one who could obtain the electoral vote, at the polls, of the State of New York. Hill is, of course, the most conspicuous, as he is the most active, most unscrupnious and most interested of the group. He was elected Gov inated against Mr. Hitt's wishes, was elected by nearly 50,000. Those figures speak eloquently of the real strength of the man with the people, but they are not the only ones that must be studied if a safe conclusion is to be reached. Mr. Flower's majority was a partial indication of the strength of the vote in New York that tended toward Democracy the moment Hill was not its obvious exponent. In the Presidential campaign the full strength of that tendency would go toward CLEVELAND."

That is to sav, because HILL carried New York in 1885 by only 11,000 and by only 19,000 in 1988, and because FLOWER carried the State in 1891 by nearly 50,000, therefore David BENNETT HILL is much weaker than his party here and could not carry New York in 1892, while GROVEB CLEVELAND could.

This is a sort of syllogism that makes the head swim like a Nuremberg top. HILL carried New York in 1885 by only 11.134, but by how many votes did CLEVE-LAND carry it in 1884? By just 1.047.

HILL carried New York in 1888 by only 19,171, but by how many votes did CLEVE-LAND carry it that same year? He didn't carry it at all. He lost it by 14,373 votes. If anybody has time on his hands which he desires to devote to so superfluous a task as the measurement of the relative strength of Senator HILL and Mr. CLEVELAND with

the voters of New York, the figures which we have now recalled "speak eloquently" indeed. The Legislature of this State will doubtess do what is proper for the relief of New York and Kings counties from the inequitable taxation which they bear for the support of the insane inmates of public institutions. The question was explained in Governor Flowen's message to the Legislature, and more fully explained in Mayor GRANT's message to the Common Council and it was yet again dealt with in an Albany letter printed in THE SUN of the 15th inst. The two counties named are paying the whole of the heavy expense of their

own insane, while at the same time they are contributing a large proportion of the fund required for the maintenance of the insane of the other counties of the State. Mayor GRANT suggests that they be relieved from the State ax, and it is certain that, in equity, they should be relieved from it by the Legislature. It is to be presumed that the members from this county and Kings will see to it that fair play is secured in the case.

Americans, even those of them who live in the far West where the buffalo grass grows, are poor hands at getting up dreadfully secret societies with horrid designs. They are pretty sure to tell everybody the secrets and to write up the designs for the papers. Here, for example, is the assassination society, or Order of Justice." recently raised in the county d Haskell, in the State of Kansas. The first we hear of it is through the publication of its oles, its method of business, its plac of meeting, and the names of its mem-Three of the members have ushed to the front with a complete exposure, and if there be any other members they are probably ready to do the same thing. The ecople who, it is supposed, were to be their victims, have meanwhile found that they do not possess the sympathy of the agricultural community, and are therefore demeaning themselves with discretion, wondering whether there is any use in prosecuting the unveiled

There is no doubt that the "Secret Order hould be brought into the County Court, so that if it has any other secret than that which appears in its name, the whole of the population of Kansas, including all the members of he Farmers' Alliance, may enjoy the sensation of astonishment.

It is evident that the founders of the "Secret Order" have not found out how to manage things on the Italian plan.

There is a surprising acknowledgment in he report of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New Jersey. It is there openly acnowledged that the grain crops of last venr's harvest in that State were profitable to the armers by whom they were raised. It is hard to understand how any State Board of Agri-culture can have the audacity to make such an admission, after we have heard from so many other States about the profitless crops raised by the poor farmer, the losses of the heavyaden agriculturist, the low prices received by the wobegone grain grower. Why, grain was really grown at a profit last year in New Jersey, and the fact is admitted. "It was a profitable year for the grain growers" is the Meial averment of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture made publicly in the Convention now holding its sessions in Trenton, the capital of the State.

The admission pleases us. It may be the beginning of the end of the farmers' melanholy habit of complaining. It is an admission that sets New Jersey at the top of all the states of the Union, in one respect at least. It is an admission that must tend to raise th price of New Jersey land, for there are lots of grain raisers all over the country who would like to settle in a State where grain raising is rofitable, or, in other words, is a making business. To begin with, all the farmers of Kansas, who raise grain at a heavy loss every year, ought to move to New Jersey in time to sow the seed for next year's crop there.

A Question Above Party Polities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ader in to-day's paper has the right ring, the ring that touches the American heart. In the vent of a war with Chill, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West, no Repub licans, no Democrats, and no substitutes. All Americans, whether native or naturalized, will be for America and the old Flag. All Mugwamps will remain English, and continue to pray for peace at any price and free trade.

From the Land of the Sturry Eyed. To rar Epiton or Tax Sex-Sir. Give us Hill for Presi

What the Magwamps Fred Oa. From the Waterless Observer.
The dreeling substitutes for thought and fact in
Fee Fork Name and the New York Seeing Pea.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION. Col. Kopper Pays a Compliment to Gov. Mill and Gen. Porter.

ALBANT, Jan. 20.—The National Guard Asso plation of this State opened its sessions in this ity this morning, and after receiving credentials and attending to financial matters list ened to the a idress of lis President. Col. Frederick Kopper of the Seventy-first Regiment. New York city. The following are the points of the address:

The naval reserve having become a very honorable and important part of the Nationa Guard, is entitled to respect and a voice in the deliberations of this body. The constitution hould be amended so as to entitle that organ ization to representation and it be invited to send delegates.

While the general Government can, under ordinary circumstances, man the forts in and around our harbors, emergencies might arise at any moment, and are even now imminent, requiring extraordinary measures. To meet such demands heavy artillery organizations should be perfected in the lower and western parts of our State as rapidly as the necessary appropriation can be obtained for that purpose.

that purpose.

The most cursory examination of the report of the expenditure of the \$400,000 annual appropriation for the National Guard discloses the rigid economy practised and the utter insufficiency of the amount, even for the present requirements. The many unsupplied wants which have, from necessity, been accumulating and the actual current expenses and cost of maintaining the guard require an appropriation of at least \$500,000.

The encouragement of athletics in the National Guard by the inauguration and main.

The encouragement of athletics in the National Guard by the inauguration and maintenance of State competitions under official sanction and government, was a subject of your consideration at the last meeting of the association. There can be no doubt that by this means many young men would be induced to join the guard who are already members of athletic clubs.

this means many young men would be induced to join the guard who are already members of athletic clubs.

A portion of the address deals with the uniform, and in closing Col. Kopper says:

"Comparisons have been declared odious, yet with no desire to detract from the merits of his predecessors, it may be stated without lear of contradiction that to Adjt.-Gen. Porter is due the credit for devising and executing the plans which have raised the National Guard to its present efficiency. In the withdrawing of Senator David B. Hill from the Gubernatorial chair the National Guard lost the best Commander-in-Chief it has ever had. Always alive to its requirements, ever interested in its progress, he bestowed on its management his personal attention and sought by every means in his power to promote its welfare. It will be a difficult task to obliterate the deep impress of his wise administration. While we regret parting with one who has for so many years proved himself a sincere friend of the guard, we need not go far into the measurement of the successor to find assurance of the interest tiov. Flower takes in the guard, a consideration of his regard for its prosperity having been manifested by his prompt appointment of Gen. Porter."

The delegates called upon Gov. Flower in a body in the morning and at all times during the day indulged in more or less wartalk.

In the afternoon the association voted to change the date of its annual meeting to the second Tuesday in September, and also elected these officers: President, Col. William J. Harding, Thirteenth Regiment. Brooklyn: First Vice-President, Major Charles L. Abell. Seventy-fourth Regiment. New York: Secretary, Capt. Frederick L. Holmes, Twenty-ford Wilson, Second Battery, New York: Chaplain, the Regiment, Brooklyn: Treasurer, Capt. David Wiison, Second Battery, New York: Chaplain, the Rev. William N. Dunnell, Twenty-second Regiment, New York. The last three were re-elected.

Chill's Belief That She Could Whip Us. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You appear to be surprised at the belief expressed by the Chilians that they could whip us. I happened to be private secretary to the late Caleb Cushing when he was settling the Virginius affair in Madrid. "Butcher" Burriel had just been promoted, and at a conference between Mr. Cushing and the Spanish Prime Minister, Canovas del Castillo, Señor Burriel ventured the opinion that in the case of a war between the two countries Spain would be easily victorious.

I may have to cram your besotted fallacies down your throats," was Gen. Cushing's undiplomatic answer.

Cushing had faults enough, but he was American from head to foot. Cushing had faults enough, but he had a merican from head to foot.

There is hardly a man in Chill, I suppose, who does not believe that his country is more than a match for ours. It is a peculiarity of the Latin race to entertain the extraordinary idea that it is superior to the Angio-Saxon. Perhaps it is, but it has not proven it for 2,000 years.

The New Christianity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your kind notice of my idea of the "New Christianity" was exactly what I meant. I never saw the expression "The New Christianity" before. You must have coined it, and I think it covers one of the leading ideas in the change and progress of modern thought. The SUN is cer-tainly doing a great deal in its editorial de-partment to help on the cause of truth and free religious inquiry.
Thanking you for your courtesy and fairness,
rours sincerely.
PETER MACQUEEN. rours sincerely.
BRONXVILLE, Jan. 20.

If with rage you holler when you see a silver

dollar. If the Chinese civil service finds favor in your If you're absolutely doting on kangaroo voting.

If for total tariff-smashing your spirit pines and sighs. f you want a candidate who is wonderful in weight. Send a postal to Jimmie Means.

Jimmie Means of the Burg of Beans.

I'll tell you on the level that we're going to the And the wickedness of politics must give us all a pain:

And it is the good man's mission to obstruct the politician. And to make one front of war against such

men as Hill and Blaine; If you are with the good, we'd thank you if you would end a postal to Jimmie Means,

Mistor Means of the Burg of Beans. f you look upon the caucus as a wickedness of Oreus.

f a primary you never by any chance at-If you regard a worker as blacker than a And think a voter 'll be corrupt unless in booth

he's penned; f you aim to represent the better element. Send a postal to Jimmie Means. Means, James, of the Burg of Beans.

f you ever had been tost on the waves of thought in Boston. You would know that there is harbor for all the tramp cranks; If your brain-sails are in tatters, why, there it

little matters, You can fit up and refurnish, for they sell brain-yarn in hanks; If you want the Ship of State to brace up and

navigate. Send a postal to Mister Means. James Means of the Burg of Beans. Mister Means is not a smarty, but the founder

of a party.

The great Columbian party that will rake the Mugwumps in: He has stock in every notion that they kneel to with devotion. He has offered strong attractions to their cheek and to their chin;

more, but ease thy pain: Send a postal to Mister Means. Jacobus Means of the Burg of Beans. The Columbians are rising in a manner most

Mug, with Stuffing on the brain, moan no

surprising.
'Gainst the cohorts of the Workers they will fight and never flinch; The Mugwumps swift are nearing the point of For the bold Columbian leaders have got on

And all who would be true to the Claim-Will send a postal card to Mister Means.

James Means of the Burg of Beaus.

This is an unusually full meeting of the Writers' "Yes. The Secretary said in his notice that every one present would be asked to read one of his own THE CUSTOM HOUSE ART GALLERY. Thirty-six More Paintings Scined on Which it in Said No Duties Were Paid.

The seizure room in the Custom House looked like a picture gallery late yesterday afternoon. The lights were dim in the gloomy room, but glistening all about were heavy gill frames, and in them were valuable paintings. There were thirty-six paintings in all. They had been seized in the morning by Treasury Agent Charles H. Traitteur and Customs Inspector Thomas Brown. They were lugged lown to the Custom House on two trucks and

later were on exhibition. Collector Hendricks, surveyor Lyon, and other customs officials examined them.

The thirty-six paintings were valued approximately at \$15,088. They were all originally in the art store of L Spiridan & Co., 5 West Twenty-accord street. Mr. Spiridan & co. in the second street of the spiridan of the second street of the spiridan was on hand himself in the second street of the spiridan was on band himself in the second street of the spiridan was on the second street of the spiridan was on the second street of the spiritual was on the second street of the spiritual spi

nally in the art store of L. Spiridan & Co., 5
West Twenty-second street. Mr. Spiridan was
on hand himself in the seizure room to witness the fate of the treasures in which he had
an interest. The charge on which the paintings were seized is that they were rmuggled
into this port. There is is no record it is
claimed that the customs duties were ever
paid on any of them.

Col. Traitteur lins visited most of the art
stores in the East and West since the seizure
of the "Lion in Ambush" and "Aux Arms" in
Minneapolis. These seizures developed the
information that for several years honest art
dealers in the East have been greatly injured
in their business by the great number of paintings smuggled into this port. The claim was
made yesterday that the smugglers have been
aided in their work by customs officials in the
ranks at this port. The batteries will subsequently be turned upon these officials.

Among the paintings seized yesterday were
works by Meissonier, Alma Tadema, Housseau.
Marchetti. Darget, José Bico, Gioja Barbera.
A. Charpin, Bertolon, Troyon, Jules Dupre,
De Nouville, Henner, Daubigny, Diaz, Ch.
Jacque, Fortuny, De Franceschi, Ancillopi,
Cecconi, Van Marke, Huet, Ziem, and Corot.

They will be held for further investigation
and appraisement. Further seizures of paintings are expected this week.

National Guard and War

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an in terview reported in to-day's Sun with Adjt .-Gen. Porter in reference to State troops available in event of war with Chill, the General is reported as saying "the President can order the State troops out to repel an invasion, in case of rebellion against the laws of the United States, or to enforce the Federal laws in a State, or if one State asked for assistance he may call out the militia of any other State to give assistance. * * Whether this means that the State troops in the event of a war with a foreign country could be called upon for service outside the United States is a question

that has never been tested." The power of the President, as defined by article IL, section 2 of the Constitution, is as "The President shall be Commanderin-Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States.

Adjt.-Gen. Porter seems, in this interview. to make the great error that so many have made before, of confusing the National Guard with the militia. I presume that in speaking of "State troops" he refers to the National Guard as now organized.

Every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 60, physically capable of bearing arms, is ipso facto a militiaman. This is one of the burdens of citizenship and can in no way be avoided. It is compulsory.

On the contrary, membership in the National Guard is purely voluntary and not compulsory, that is, the joining is voluntary. The National Guard is purely voluntary and not compulsory, that is, the joining is voluntary. The National Guard of the respective States are organized bodies under the laws of such State. The duties and obligations assumed when enlisting in the National Guard of any State are solely to that State, and the liability for service must necessarily be co-extensive with the limits of such State. While membership in the National Guard of any State does not in any way relieve any citizen from the burden cast upon him as a militiaman, neither does it increase such burden so far as it relates to the United States. In other words, his membership in the National Guard in no way affects his liability as a militiaman, and neither increases nor decreases the power of the United States to demand his services as a militiaman. It will be readily seen that the militia and the National Guard are entirely separate and distinct, while every guardsman must necessarily be a militiaman, pet no militiaman need be a guardsman unless he voluntarily enlists. This distinction has been repeatedly hold by the courts of the several States. In a court martial of which the writer served as Judge Advocate charges were preferred against an officer of the National Guard for speaking disrespectfully of his commander-in-chief, the President of the United States. It was held by the court that the President was commanderin-chief of the militia, but not of the National Guard officers had no jurisdiction over the accused for the officers and full control until the troops are mustered into the service of the United States, can be sent to any quarter of the globe the President may deem fit, as was the case in the Me Every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 60, physically capable of

be sent to any quarter of the globe the Presi-dent may deem fit, as was the case in the Mex-ican war.

It is equally certain that no guardsman, by reason of his emilistment in the National Guard, can be compelled to do military duty outside of the State in which ho is a member

of the Guard.

of the Guard.

In one sense the name national is a misnomer, and such organizations should be
called State Guards; yet in another sense it is
not a misnomer, as experience proves that,
organized and equipped as our National Guard
is, it will teathe first to volunteer to enter the
field to uphold the honor of the nation.

New York, Jan. 14, 1802.

1. C. W.

The Chinese Sunday School Question. To the Epiton or The Sun-Sie: My attention has been called to a letter that appeared in The Sex last week signed by Li Linz. In the letter there were repeated the abuse and misstatements that have appeared of late over the signatures of certain Chinese. Will you

kindly publish this answer? 1. I have never opposed the inissionary effort to Christianize the Chinese, but have earnestly assisted in the effort for several years.

2 I called attention to the objections that had been made to the employment of young ladies as teachers in the system of the popil that had been published in the system of the popil that had been been should be the published by the pupil to those teachers. In doing this I only repeated the warnings that had been published by our missionaries, referring to one published in the July minuter of 1801 of the Minutes of 18 made to the employment of young ladies as teachers in the system of one pool to a teacher and to the giv-

Carrer of the Red Necktle.

From the Pinner Porce.

Perhaps no article of apparel has ever had such a popular run in this country as the red tie. The craze bas swept over the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and in every haulet and prairie village, city and town, the red necktic blazes. No young man's wardrobe was complete unless he was the bappy possessor of at least a everal of these times. ssor of at least several of these ties. The craze has already begun to subside. It would not be correct o claim that "reds" are dead, but they are slowly passing away.

The Great Bunen Game Not in Pavor. From the Boton Daily Adventure.

The members of Congress new rule, do not see why bey should vote a prearnt of \$5,000,000 to Chicago.

A Doubt in the Case. Milkywny Higgins-Mawnin', Mist' Patchen! R din'

o' new mule, hay? Wha' yo' gwan? Slackline Patchen - Pen a heap on de cyonduc o' disbyuh mule, Mist' Higgins. It disbyuh mule don' teck to kickin' I's gwan to Coonville, but if disbyuh ule tecks to hickin', I's a dead culled go'm'n, shu''s yo' b'on, an' in dat case I can't jes' say wha'm gwan,

... There are 466 sawmille running in the State of

-There were 145 divorce cases in Scotland last year, as against 110 the year previous. Bixty-three actions were brought by busbands and eighty by wires,

—A Lewiston, Me., Frenchman, while lauding the
rabbit as an article of food, delivered himself as fol-

lows: "You take one rabbeet and skin bim, and I just as lief have a chicken " -A daily newspaper published in South Africa in the

—A daily newspaper published in South Africa in the English language has just entered the forty-seventh year of its existence. The paper is the Nobel Russes published in Pietermarizaburg.

—Non-resident hunters are informed that hereafter they must pay a fee of \$10 into the county treasury and take out a license from a Justice of the Peace before they can lawfully shoot game within the bounds of Yates county. That unusual provision of the county rame laws was enacted at a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Penn Yan last week.

-During the year 1891 there were surveyed at the port of Hangor 15.945.183 feet of dry pine, 7.168.808 feet of green pine, 118,205,741 feet of sprice, and 23,664,844 feet or hemicek, juniper, cedar, &c. -a telal of 164,885,356 feet. This is 14,000,000 less than in 1890, and 5,000,000 less than in 1880. The greatest falling of was in spruce and pine, and the decline wa market.
—Stain and Cromwell, who were sentenced to the

Maine State prison for life for the murder of Cashler Barron of the Dexter Bank, have not lost a day's work since they entered the prison. Lowell, the Lewiston murderer, receives a liberal pension, which he spends tor luxuries that are allowed. He has a special brand of cigars, manufactured in Rockland. Chandler, who is serving a sentency for forgery, is the prison organiza, and he has composed a stack of music, some of which he intends to publish after his release. -About thirty years ago Moses Starling and others put two small flocks of sheep on Monbergan, a bleak and

rocky island off the entrance to Penobacot Bay, be ten ing that sheep could take care of themselves simost anywhere. Since then the flocks have increased to an aggregate of 250 head, running wild and receiving no attention whatever. Once a year men have gone to the sland, driven the sheep into a pen, and sheared them half a dozen persons, some of whom have not seen the stock for twenty years.

—One of the most persistent beggars in Portland,
Me, is a collie dog which is very fond of doughnuts.
The collie, in company with his mistress, visited a bakery one day last fall and, perceiving some doughnuts in fed the smart dog, but now he wishes that he hade t for every day since the collie has appeared to beg for more doughnuts. If the shop door is closed he will want outside until some one opens it, and then dodge in to get his regular free lunch. -Some great hunting was done in the closing days of

chased a ten-year-old moose for eighteen days, when one of the party shot him. The animal weighed about 700 pounds and carried splendid antiers. Two monster bull moose were brought into Sebec. Station a few days after Christmas, having been killed near Nahmakan's Lake by Benjamin Woodward and Horace Dore of A pounds, the other 875 pounds, and the larger antien had a spread of 4 feet I meh,

—Fourteen years ago Henjamin Simpson and family passed through Bangor on their way from Biddeford to Aroostook county. They travelled in a big covered wagon, drawn by a pair of horses, which had been provided for them by the citizens of Biddetord for the family were in reduced circumstances. On either side of the wagon appeared the legend, "Aroustook or Bust," and the outfit attracted much attention along the routa. Simpson didn't "bust," but is now a prosperous farmer county, and is about to receive a pension from the Government for disabilities resulting from long service

before the mast in the navy.

—Some of the Maine coast dwellers are no better of n respect to school and church privileges than the people of the remote Aroustook wilderness, who never see anything much except trees and bears. A man who lives on Great Diamond Island, Portland lower har-bor, has three children or school age, but there is no school on Great Diamond, and therefore he appealed to the Mayor of Portland for assistance in the matter. It has been arranged that the children shall be transported daily, at the city's expense, to Peak's Island, where there is a school. It isn't every poor family who have

much as they do the trip. -There was quite a heavy fall of snow in Mobile Ala. last Thursday, an event of great rarity and of equally great interest to the inhabitants. It was the first snow half an inch of snow fell, and the landscape had an appearance which the Mobile people are mainly familiar with only in pictures. The last snow storm there was in 1888, when three-quarters of an inch fell. On Dec. 20, 1876, 314 inches of snow fell, the beaviest snow storm ever known there. The snew storm previous to that was in January, 1851, and the one before that on Feb. 18, 1823, when the mercury got down to 5° above zero, and there was good sleighing in the streets of Mobile There have been three sleet or ball storms in addition to the

wintry visitations mentioned above.

—A short time ago a leading Scotch newspaper printed a letter from a correspondent who sought for information and advice in regard to emigrating to would get some advice from some Australian reader of the paper. He did. A man writing from Sydney offers the following advice to the eager emigrant: from an acrobat in lightning changes. We have no climate only samples, and we show a great many in twenty-four hours. Third, take a life belt. Fourth, let your clothes be mud-color. They will assume this ue very soon, anyhow. Fifth, take a few hogsheads of carbolic acid. The people have never seen their war to knock a ten per c-nt, dividend out of a drainage scheme, hence they do without one, and sak you. What do you think of our tramways!" Sixth, buy a

return ticket."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. In 1888 the orthodox Church of Russia made 15,668 proselytes. From the Lutheran Church came 1,660; from the Roman Catholic, 681; from the Jewish, 797, from the Mohammedan, 3,113.

Some painters in Geneva are painting a panorama of the Berness Alps, which will have a height of 51 feet and a width of 345 feet, to go to Chicago. The whole will cost about \$360,000. It was all sketched from the aummit of the Mannlichen, C,600 feet high

guardian appointed for her spendthrift son, Jacques Marie Geraud de Crussol d'Uzes, Duke d'Uzes, Since he became of age, on Nov. 10, 1879, he has contracted an immediate indebtedness smoonting to \$100,000, has induced his mother to take up \$15,000 worth of

Therefore beyon that they might have the small arms and military clothes outgrown by the princes. On New Year's eventhere arrived at the Egeriesis house in spandau a pack g. from Potsdam containing two little between two awords, two drums, and two tiny rifesof the 88 model. Accumpanying the b g was an autograph letter from the Emperor, exhibiting the two little Egeriems to learn to use their arms for the defence of Emperor and empire.

peror and empire. Cot. Bele's Gallantry. Give every man a chance and every woman two

Going Mad for Want of the Koy. From the Indianopolis Journal. "They really tear she will go insane. You see, she found a diary he kept before he mer and married

" (th. I see. And the awful revolutions " Revelations nothing: It was in cipher and sas outdo't read a word of it." Considering the Name.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune

Mr. Billus. Then let the coat go. It will be old enough when it gets to the fellow that needs it. For breaking up a cold use Dr. D. Jayna's Expectorant which subduse has indemmation, and beats the services, relieving threat and lungs.